

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



VOLUME 10
No. 11



JULY
1950

Farm · Home · School



THE MACDONALD LASSIE



The Farmer of Tomorrow

"The farmer of tomorrow will be one who makes a careful study of his farm and utilizes its entire area for its greatest potential production," says the Virginia Extension Service News. "Each acre on the farm will be devoted to those things for which it is best adapted. Bare, eroded acres will have disappeared. The farm forest will look quite different from that of today. It will be handled with the same care and skill as other enterprises on the farm."

The News goes on to say that the home on this farm will be in keeping with its surroundings. It will be well planned, well constructed, and equipped with essential labor-saving devices, storage facilities, telephone and other conveniences. The grounds surrounding this home will be a thing of beauty and a delightful place in which to loiter.

This farm will be located in a community where neighbors are neighbors, where pride in community and interest in the welfare of all run high. There will be an active interest in civic affairs and real acceptance of responsibility as a citizen. Individual initiative and resourcefulness will have been rekindled.

This may sound rather idyllic. But the article points out that farming is now undergoing a rapid change, indicated by increased mechanization, better soil management, higher crop and livestock yields, better marketing and a changing attitude in rural people.

As efficiency increases on individual farms it means that such farms are getting into position to make a better net return on their operations and to survive price declines in much better shape than before. This is to be encouraged.

However, this same efficiency creates a problem of competition within agriculture itself which will place

many farms in a rather difficult position. The farm which is not able to, or which does not keep up with the trend will be in a rather serious situation. It will not be able to compete, and the farm family will have to do one of two things — accept a very low standard of living, or seek employment elsewhere. Not all farmers of today will be farmers of tomorrow.

Those who survive, says the Virginia item, will have farm units large enough for complete mechanization; and the farmers will have given a great deal of thought to operating efficiently, with a minimum of labor. Each operator will have studied the layout of his farm and buildings, arranging the cropping system so as to get the most from the work done. He will have installed labor-saving devices around the farm buildings.

The farm of tomorrow will also be a farm where the operator watches and studies market trends and consumer preferences. He will attempt to adjust his production to meet these market trends and to produce the things which consumers prefer. He will try to produce quality products which find a ready sale in the market-place and possibly bring a premium.

The farmer will recognize that his farm is an integral part of the national economy. He will recognize that the returns for his efforts and the welfare of his family depend on a healthy situation in all groups of society. He will be interested in seeing high industrial production, full employment and effective consumer demand.

There are many farmers of today who are well on the way to becoming farmers of tomorrow. But in every district there are others who need encouragement and help, if they are to make the grade. No farmer who wants to live in the neighborhood of tomorrow will hesitate about providing the needed encouragement and help.

Any article in the *Journal* may be reprinted if the source and the author are credited.

The Macdonald College Journal is owned and edited by Macdonald College, and is published in Montreal, P.Q. All correspondence concerning material appearing in the *Journal* should be addressed to: The Editor, Macdonald College, Que.

Chairman of the Board: W. H. Brittain, Ph.D., Editor, A. B. Walsh, B.Sc. (Agr.): Associate Editor, H. R. C. Avison, M.A., Farm Editor, J. S. Cram: Circulation Manager, L. H. Hamilton, M.S., Business Manager, J. H. Holton, B.Com.

For advertising rates and all correspondence concerning the advertising section write to the Advertising Representative, E. Gross, 202 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount; telephone WALnut 1193.
Subscription rate \$1.00 for 3 years. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Streamlining the Farmstead

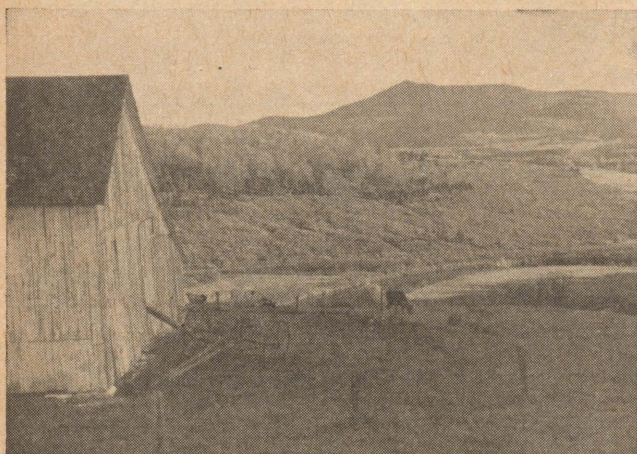
by J. S. Cram

HOW many times do you have to pass through a gate in doing your regular summer chores? Try counting them up some time and you'll probably be surprised. On 40 Indiana farms the farmers went through gates an average of 21 times daily, and three farmers each went through gates more than 40 times. Where the gates were fastened with baling wire this business took up a lot of valuable time — putting down pails, unfastening the gate, picking up the pails, going through, putting down the pails, fastening up the gate, and again picking up the pails.

This may seem like a small point; but on each of the three farms half an hour daily could easily be spent in going through gates. And with half an hour here and half an hour there, much of a day can be wasted.

Points like this need to be considered in making farm improvements. And right now many farmers are faced with an urgent need to replace some of their buildings. Those that went up a generation or two ago are coming to the point where they can no longer be patched up enough to continue in service. And even if they could be put back into reasonable condition, some of them no longer suit the needs of the farm.

A study of farmsteads in Indiana, made by John W. Hicks and Lynn S. Robertson of Purdue University, has brought to light a number of interesting points, many of which are pertinent in Canada. In the first place, it shows that many farm buildings are unadapted to the farm's requirements, for two reasons. The farmsteads may have been developed originally to serve a somewhat different type of farming and different acreage from that now served. And farming techniques have changed considerably since the buildings were constructed. So, when planning to replace buildings present day needs should be considered, both in relation to type and size of buildings, and to location.



Thought is needed in replacing buildings.

When building or repairs are necessary, it's a good idea to consider them in relation to your whole farm program. Many unnecessary steps and a great deal of excess labor may be avoided by careful planning of relationships between buildings and the rest of the farm.

Take barns, for instance. At the time most of our present barns were built, horses were the chief source of power on most farms. Since then the replacement of horses by tractors has reduced or eliminated the need for horse stalls. Then, too, cement floors and foundations have been made it possible to erect more sanitary and permanent structures.

Changes in Barns

Changes are coming, too, in the basic type of the barn. Milking parlours and lounging rooms are replacing stanchion-type buildings on some farms. And new methods of handling forage, such as baling or chopping, have reduced the storage space requirements, but require more support strength. Where grass silage is used the need for hay storage space is further reduced, but silos must be provided; and if corn silos are used for grass silage they need to be reinforced to withstand the greater pressure.

For pigs, since the advantages of sanitary conditions have been recognized, Danish style piggeries are replacing the old wallows. Pig brooders, farrowing crates and other modern contrivances have increased the efficiency of pig production, and simplified the housing requirements.

While most space requirements have been reduced, an increase in large machines such as combines, forage harvesters and balers has made it necessary to provide for implement storage space.

Then there is a need to adjust building investment to the modern requirements of the farm. Buildings that are too small will cramp farm operations, and over-size ones will raise the cost of operation. So the whole farm program needs to be reviewed when planning new buildings, in order to decide the exact types and sizes that are likely to fit in best.

With the large amount of time spent in chores the relative placement of buildings, fences and drives is important in eliminating waste of time and effort. For example, the milkhouse should be near the dairy barn, and the fences should be arranged so that it is not necessary to open too many gates in going from one building to

another. Also, with careful placement of fences and doors it may be possible to move from the barn to the milk-house without crossing the barnyard at all. When it is necessary to cross, having the gate directly in line with the doors of the two buildings will save unnecessary steps. And easy-opening gates with good fasteners will save a lot of time spent in tying and untying baling wire. In addition, electric fences may often be used to advantage.

Inside the barn a great deal can be done to cut down waste effort. The feed room may be put in a convenient spot, right at the end of the feed alley; and hay and ensilage may be equally easy to get at. Well finished floors and manure carriers simplify the job of cleaning. And proper ventilation will help to keep the animals healthy and comfortable.

Real Labor-Saver

Installation of water pressure systems makes it possible to pipe water into the barnyard, the barn itself and even to every stall. And when automatic controls are used, livestock can get all the fresh water they need with practically no effort on the farmer's part.

Electricity has taken much of the fumbling out of work around the barn. It's much easier to do a job quickly and well when you can see exactly what you're doing, without having to cart around a lantern. And fire risks are much less, when electrical installations are properly made. But it's necessary to insulate well, to keep moisture from condensing in the cable and shorting the circuit.

Another important consideration is the relative position of the pastures and the buildings. On many well arranged farms cows can come right up to the barn at milking time, and go out to pasture by themselves as soon as the barn door is opened after milking. Having pastures near the buildings also saves the cows from walking off much of their feed, instead of putting it into the milk pail.

Since women usually look after the poultry it is a good idea to have the poultry buildings grouped relatively close to the house, with range laid out accordingly. But all the farm buildings need to be a reasonable distance away from the house, to keep it free from disagreeable odours. The direction of the prevailing wind and the average wind velocity are matters that need to be considered when deciding how far other buildings should be from the house.

Keeping Yard Dry

Drainage is another important matter. Even under near-ideal conditions it's hard to keep farmyards from degenerating into swamps at times. Where it's possible to put them on a slope it helps, particularly if the soil is rather sandy and well drained. Concrete walks and bases for troughs make chores far more agreeable in wet weather.

For human and livestock health it's advisable to keep hogs and poultry in separate places, away from each other and from cattle. The location of the well is another important health consideration. Wherever possible it

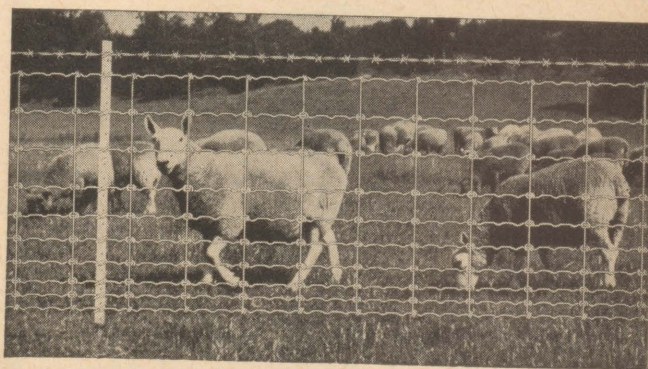
CANADA'S FIRST BANK



BANK OF MONTREAL

*working with Canadians in every walk of life
since 1817*

DOSCO "SECURITY" FENCING



All that its name implies!

You can count on Dosco "Security" for any farm fencing or gate job. Good looking, durable—made to the rigid standards of the American Society for Testing Materials.



DOMINION STEEL AND COAL

Corporation Limited

Fence Sales Division

Canada Cement Bldg. - - - - - Montreal

should be above the farmyard and privies, and a good distance away from them, to avoid pollution.

No farmstead planning would be complete without consideration of the vegetable garden. It should be near the house, so that it's easy to slip out and do a little weeding or pick vegetables.

The placing of the house, too, is important. If there is a reasonable amount of space around it, particularly in front, it is much easier to make its setting attractive through planting lawns, hedges, trees, shrubs and flowers. But it is a mistake to allow more space than it will ever be possible to handle properly. Better a well-kept small grounds than a large vista of neglect around the house. Driveways and sidewalks can be planned to add to the attractiveness and convenience of the farmstead. Thought should also be given to ease in mowing, removing trash and litter, and generally developing eye appeal.

How Soil Erosion Lowers Crop Yields

How yields and soil and water losses are influenced by manuring, crop rotation, contour cover cropping and contour strip cropping has been investigated for four years at the Central Experimental Station, Ottawa. With a clay soil and on 5 and 10 percent slopes, some very interesting results have been obtained.

The need for erosion control measure has varied considerably from year to year. For instance, on corn plots in a rotation on a 10 percent slope, with cultivation up and down the slope, the amount of soil removed per acre by erosion was 7.70 tons in 1945, 49.29 tons in 1946, 0.87 tons in 1947 and 0.57 tons in 1948.

Since these experiments have been in progress only a few years the different cropping practices established for erosion control have had no pronounced effect on the yield of the crops. However, the effect of erosion is shown by a comparison of the yields from a rotation of corn, oats, alfalfa, on plots located on the 10 per cent slope and on a level area above the slope. For the last three-year period, the average yields per acre on the level area were 12.73 tons of corn, 59.7 bushels of oats and 3.94 tons of alfalfa, while on the slope the yields were 7.7 tons of corn, 41.2 bushels of oats and 3.92 tons of alfalfa. Thus, although there was no real difference in alfalfa yields, corn and oat yields were considerably less on the slope.

Another test was run to find what happened to yields when surface soil was removed by erosion, from a loam field. The average yield per acre for nine crops of barley was 28.5 bushels on normal soil, 22.5 bushels where three inches of soil was removed, 12.2 bushels where all but one inch of surface soil was removed, and 3.4 bushels where all the surface soil was removed.

Alfalfa over a three year period produced an average yield of 2.79 tons per acre on the normal soil, 2.39 tons when three inches of soil was removed, 1.94 tons where

All of these things should be considered in new construction. And even where only repairs or alterations are being made, a little thought about all the things involved will result in time saved and satisfaction gained.

Businessmen's Judging Highlights Dairy Show

A businessmen's dairy judging contest highlighted the Southwest District Dairy show held in Chickasha, Oklahoma. Teams of men from the various civic clubs throughout the area spent a good part of the evening determining which was the best dairy animal in the show.

More than 200 men entered the contest and as one man said, "it was like pulling down the handle on a slot machine and trying to hit the jackpot."

all but one inch was removed and 1.44 tons where all the surface soil was gone.

This shows that alfalfa, where it is adapted, provides good cover and produces relatively better yields than grain crops on eroded soils. A further test showed that fertilizers gave profitable returns, regardless of the field's state of erosion.

"JOE BEAVER"

By Ed Nofziger



Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

"It's the obvious truth—the grass is always greener on the other side of this fence!"

Pen Barns Show Up Well

After many years with no major changes in dairy cattle housing, attempts are now being made to discover more suitable types of barns. One of the newer developments is the pen barn, which has shown a number of definite advantages over ordinary stanchion barns in a test at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Wisconsin station compared the results from herds in three barns. One was a conventional stall barn, one a warm, insulated pen barn, and the third a cold pen barn, where a south door was left open all the time and the herd was milked in a milking parlor. A manure pack was allowed to accumulate in the pen barns to furnish a warm bed for the cows, and was removed only once or twice a winter.

Both pen barns showed certain advantages over the stall barn. These included lower construction cost; greater flexibility as to use and herd size; fewer injuries to cows; and a saving of labor. The principal disadvantage of the pen barns was that they took about 5% more bedding; but this extra cost was offset by the well-preserved manure in the bedded area of the pen barns.

The warm, insulated pen barn had no apparent advantage over the cold pen barn except for slightly better calf gains. It had the disadvantages of a soggy manure pack, a pronounced odor and stuffiness, even when extra bedding was used, and slightly greater labor requirements.

Labor savings in the pen barns ran as high as 15%, with an average saving of from 8 to 10% for all operations. Feed consumption in the pen barns was a little higher than in the stall barn, but the pen-barn herds ate more roughage so that there the actual cost of the feed was slightly lower per pound of milk produced.

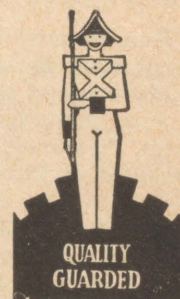
On the whole there was little difference in the amount of milk produced or in production costs of the herds in the three barns. And there were no differences in milk quality big enough to indicate an advantage for any of the barns, when the feeding area of the pen barns was paved.

Cow injuries in the pen barns were much lower than in the stall barn. That was particularly true of such minor injuries as stiffness, lameness, foot rot, knee and hock injuries and injured teats. Mastitis records showed no apparent relationship between mastitis and the type of barn. There was no trouble from boss cows in any of the barns, possibly because all the cows were dehorned.

Oddly enough, the cows in the cold pen barn seemed better able to stand cold weather than those in the warm barns. They spent a good part of their time out of doors, even in the evenings and in very severe weather. Cold weather and low barn temperatures had no effect on the milk production in the cold pen barn, even though the barn temperatures ranged from 60°F. down to -5°F. But in both the other barns milk production fell off when the temperature inside the barns fell below 40°F., and increased as the temperature rose.

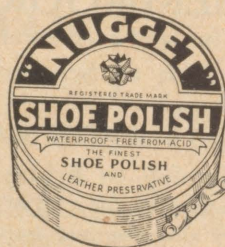
THE CUSTOMERS APPROVE

our dairy products. As positive evidence we point to our ever-increasing clientele, the result of the conscientious efforts of you, the Dairy Farmer and us of Elmhurst.



ELMHURST DAIRY LTD.

MONTREAL • DEXTER 8401



DID YOU

"NUGGET" YOUR SHOES THIS MORNING?

NEW EQUIPMENT

Pay for it with a low-cost FARM IMPROVEMENT LOAN

Repay by convenient instalments

Farm Improvement Loans for many purposes may be arranged at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada. Take advantage of this attractive financial plan to improve your property and your living conditions. *New Buildings, Improvements, Repairs and Extensions* may also be financed through a farm improvement loan.

ELECTRIFY YOUR FARM. Make life easier and more pleasant for yourself and your family. You may finance the purchase and installation of a farm electric system with a low-cost Farm Improvement Loan. Come in and talk your plans over with us.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

You can Bank on the "Royal"

Let's go to THE SHERBROOKE FAIR

7 full days of fun and excitement for everyone

August 26th to September 1st

6 days — HARNESS RACES —

Sunday to Friday

Georgious HAMID'S GRANDSTAND Revue
(every afternoon and evening)

FAMOUS CONKLIN'S MIDWAY
(bigger than ever)

DISPLAYS of all kinds
INDUSTRIAL BUILDING,
FLORICULTURE BUILDING,
DAIRY AND MAPLE PRODUCTS BUILDING,
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, HANDICRAFTS
BOYS' AND GIRLS' CALF CLUB
LIVESTOCK PARADE in front of the Grand Stand,
on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Don't forget
MONDAY-CHILDREN'S DAY-MONDAY

For any information
and Grand Stand tickets reservation

ALEX C. ROSS, Managing Director,
Exhibition Grounds, Sherbrooke, Que.

Phone 2-3222

New Life from a Graveyard

A graveyard seems a rather odd place for a "dead" district to find new life. But it was a rundown cemetery that shocked the people of the Abell district of Oklahoma into starting an improvement campaign. One job led to another until, at the end of the year, the district won first prize for the whole state in a Rural Neighbourhood Progress competition.

The people living in Abell were "ashamed of their cemetery," so they decided to meet and do something about it. Just about everybody in the neighbourhood turned out for a day of work. Said Mrs. Carl Gooch: "If we can work together this well in one project, why can't we work together on all projects?"

The idea caught on. So, straight down the line in all the 16 points of the Rural Neighbourhood Progress contest, Abell folk worked together to show what the judges considered the greatest one-year progress of any neighborhood in the state.

Their favorite means of transportation was the school bus. If it was roads, telephones, soil conservation meetings or what, Abell folk loaded into the bus and went to see what could be done.

They had no "main" project. Mrs. Ralph Coffin put it this way: "If it was something Abell needed, then we went to work on it, as a group, and until we got the job done, that was our 'main' project. Like the clubhouse the men built. They did it in a day, starting with an abandoned barn for the building. They even ran the concrete floor at night to get it finished in a day."

Here are some of the other things Abell did, as a group: They set up a weekly game night for the men; they re-worked the roads, established driveways; sponsored a church program, got behind junior club work; they toured the neighborhood in a body, "just to see what was taking place on the farms right here in our neighborhood," they set a monthly recreation program for all ages, and they carried out a complete monthly betterment program.

Invited Specialists

At these monthly meetings, specialists were invited to tell Abell folk how they could make their farms better or rural life more interesting. As a result of the program, they built 524 miles of terraces, and 36 dams. They planted 1,352 acres to winter cover crops. The Abell farmers adopted, as a group, pasture improvement programs that included the application of phosphate and pasture mowing. They organized a fire-fighting system and are planning to buy a specially-designed rural fire truck.

Electric lines were extended to 20 additional families during the year. In a cooperative move, water from wells on 55 farms was tested, and the neighborhood, as a body, carried out an immunization program.

85% of Abortions Due to Brucellosis

Some 85 per cent of all abortions in cattle are due to brucellosis or Bang's disease, according to an estimate made by F. N. Andrews and L. M. Hutchings of Purdue University. And the loss of a calf isn't the only trouble this disease causes. Over a quarter of the cows which contract brucellosis are believed to become either temporarily or permanently sterile. In addition the bull may acquire the infection, resulting in his sterility. And the organism is responsible for a debilitating disease of humans—undulant fever—which may be contracted by drinking raw milk from infected cows.

The germ *Brucella abortus* lives and grows in the pregnant uterus. It is expelled with the calf from an infected dam, whether the calf is aborted or alive and apparently healthy. The discharges from the genital tract may contain the germs for a month or more after the calf is dropped. The germs also live and multiply in the udder and are given off with the milk for long periods of time.

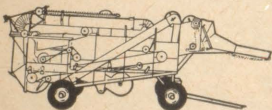
The infection may be spread in several ways. The purchase of apparently healthy but actually infected cattle is perhaps the most frequent means of acquiring it. Inter-mingling of cows from different herds of unknown health status in community pastures, sale barns and shows may result in its spread.

Cows usually become infected by way of the mouth. Hence brucellosis may be spread through contaminated feed, water or bedding. It may also spread as a result of cows licking the external genitals of an infected animal. And there is at least a possibility that it may be spread by the bull. So clean bulls should not be allowed to serve cows of infected or unknown health status, and infected bulls should not be used on any but infected cows.

Fortunately brucellosis can be detected in a herd by means of the blood test. This test is very accurate and readily points out the infected animals. However, it does not show which animals have aborted or which ones are going to abort. In herds where brucellosis is suspected the test should be applied to all animals over six months of age in order to determine the number of infected cows and heifers. This is important because different plans of control have been developed which are applicable to herds showing various degrees of infection.

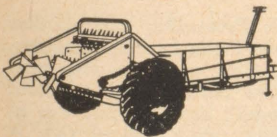
Calves, although born of an infected mother, usually remain free from brucellosis if reared apart from their dams and other infected cattle and fed only uninfected milk. Of cows which abort, most will abort once, a few will abort twice, and very few will become habitual aborters. But they may be shy breeders. And infected cows which do not abort may be as capable of spreading infection as those that do abort.

ALL-STEEL THRESHERS With Pneumatic Wheels



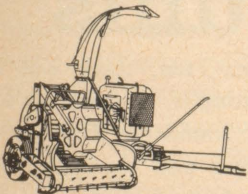
Extra equipment available includes clover hulling attachments, Hart or Ebersol accessories.

MANURE SPREADERS 8 Models



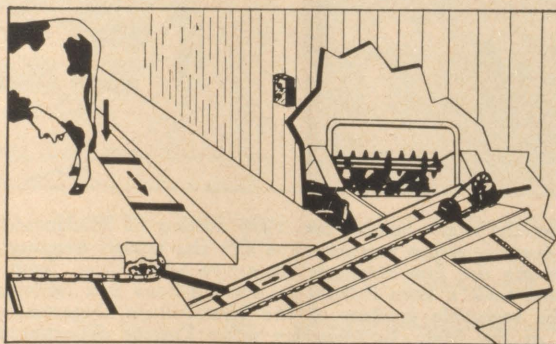
Light or heavy duty models on 2 and 4 steel or rubber tired wheels.

GEHL FORAGE HARVESTERS



Make quick work of haying and silage making a pleasure.

THE BEST HIRED HAND A FARMER EVER HAD



Works for One Cent a Day

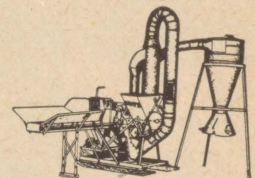
The installation of a ROS AUTOMATIC STABLE CLEANER means less drudgery, more free time for other more profitable work and a better job of cleaning for only a cent a day. For that tedious, back-breaking dirty job that formerly took two hours or more, the ROS Cleaner takes only 10 minutes. Owner have nothing but praise for their ROS Cleaners.

FORANO
LIMITED

Manufacturers of Reliable Machinery SINCE 1873

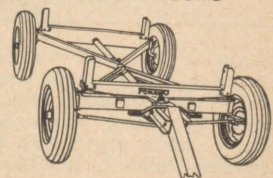
DESIGNERS • FOUNDERS • FABRICATORS
HEAD OFFICE & WORKS: PLESSISVILLE, QUE.
SALES OFFICES: MONTREAL & TORONTO

LETZ FEED PREPARING MILLS



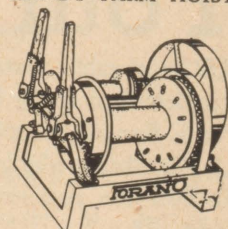
The only mill that chops hay, fodderfills the silo, separates, sacks or grinds grain.

FARM WAGONS



For general use, the FORANO All-Steel Farm Wagon is unsurpassed. Capacity: 6700 lbs., automotive steering.

HANDY FARM HOISTS



Capacity: up to 1 ton.



Despite a pessimistic weather forecast the night before, the 1950 edition of Macdonald College's Farm Day was another successful, well-attended event. The feature of the morning was (1) the annual meeting of Quebec Farm Forum members, held in the Assembly Hall. (2) Among the first delegates to arrive were those from Pontiac, who came in chartered busses. (3) Many of our lady visitors took a keen interest in the kitchens and laboratories of the School of Household Science, while others (5) toured the vegetable gardens of the Horticulture Department. A "model" farm garden was of particular interest. Exhibits set up in the Main Building by other College departments also drew many visitors (4). A demonstration of grass silage making (7) and a discussion of breeding practices in livestock (6) were given by the departments of Agronomy, Agricultural Engineering and Animal Husbandry.

Four Features of Forums

FOUR noticeable features of the forum movement were described at the Farm Day meeting of the Quebec Farm Forum Association at Macdonald College. Floyd F. Griesbach, who has resigned as Quebec secretary to take over the national secretaryship, listed them in his report.

One was the number of young people gaining experi-

ence in executive positions. Then, too, there was the number of people really contributing to discussions. Two other noticeable features were the confidence displayed by those taking part in the activities and the way those expressing ideas do it clearly, in a few words.

"Such results can never be measured in money or figures," said Mr. Griesbach in his report. He went on to

list some of the year's special activities, including a tour of Ontario co-operatives made by a carload of Quebec forum members who also spent two days at the conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in Guelph, Ont. Another carload had attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture in Niagara Falls.

Mr. Griesbach pointed out that 32% of the Quebec forums had sponsored or helped with an action project during the past year, and that 56% of them had supplied their local papers regularly with news items on their activities.

More Families Taking Part

In his remarks as president of the Association J. D. Lang of Brysonville noted that while the number of Quebec forums had not increased noticeably the number of families taking part had gone up considerably. There had also been more consistent reporting of meetings, which showed much greater interest in the work, said Mr. Lang.

During the year a number of meetings had been held to discuss the position in which farmers were placed, due to increasing costs of producing farm products, while the selling prices of products, especially eggs and bacon, had decreased considerably.

"The Quebec delegates who attended the annual CFA meeting in January realize more fully than ever before that agricultural organizations have a great work to do," said Mr. Lang. "Even though in the past the farmer has been less vocal than some other groups, he is equally a human being, a citizen, a taxpayer and a producer, and it is equally proper that his special difficulties should be recognized by society. If ever there was a time when honest thinking and prompt action could check a downward spiral, it is now."

Good Committee Work

During the past year, he reported, small committees had been named by the Provincial Council on such activities as auto insurance, health services, co-operative activities, charter and finance, and excellent work had been done by most of these committees.

Four of the committees reported to the meeting. Mrs. Gilbert Telford of Shawville presented the reports of the Women's Activities and the Co-operative Activities Committees, outlining what had been done by each and describing plans for future action. W. G. MacDougall of Lennoxville, reporting for the charter committee, said that the application for charter had already been published in the official gazette, and that the organization would soon be officially incorporated as the Quebec Farm Forum Association. Gordon Shufelt of East Farnham reported for the Hog Producers' Committee.

Over three hundred forum members attended the meeting, while at least a hundred more arrived during the day,

to stroll about the lawns, go on the farm day tours and inspect the college's departmental displays.

The displays this year attracted more attention than ever before. It was quite amazing to see one small boy studying the School for Teachers exhibit — or it would have been amazing if it had not been for the content, which was a miniature classroom, complete with boys and girls seated at their desks (all cut out of cardboard) and watching a real movie.

Milestones of Progress

Based on the theme "Twentieth Century Milestones" each display featured the progress in that particular field of agriculture or rural life during this century. Agronomy showed the new and improved varieties of cereals and forage crops, horticulture featured deep freezing, and the bacteriology-chemistry booth showed what had been learned about the role of nitrogen in plant growth.

Adult education showed some of the ways in which it dispensed information, household science dealt with new fabrics such as rayon and nylon, and handicrafts showed what could be done by people for hobby, money or treatment of convalescents. Animal husbandry stressed the great improvements that had been made in dairy cattle, and the new methods that should help to speed up future progress.

Poultry showed the means whereby production and marketing of meat and eggs had been improved, and physics dealt with the many uses of x-rays. Nutrition dealt with the way new knowledge had made it possible to get high milk production with less outlay for feed, and to keep hogs from going down in grade because they were overfat. Entomology demonstrated techniques in battling flies, and plant pathology showed the measures which would control plant diseases.

After lunch a new agronomy greenhouse was dedicated to the memory of the late Professor Summerby, former chairman of the agronomy department. Then the crowd split up into four groups to see demonstrations put on by various departments at the college.

*Creative
Typesetting
by*

TYPOGRAPHIC SERVICE REG'D
494 LAGAUCHETIERE ST. WEST • UN. 5711

For Better Breeding Results

Breeding troubles may arise from many different causes. Here some of these causes and control measures are discussed, along with hints on how to avoid sterility in the first place.

STERILITY of cattle may arise from the blood lines, feeding, management or infection. This has been shown in a study made recently by F. N. Andrews and L. M. Hutchings of Purdue University. But whatever the cause, prevention is more important and less costly than treatment.

When a cow does not conceive after three services a thorough examination should be made. Abnormal genital discharges should be regarded with suspicion, and an attempt made to locate and remove the cause. When several apparently normal cows fail to conceive the fertility of the bull should be checked. All animals should be kept away from aborted calves, membranes and discharges, and the cause of the abortion should be determined. The Purdue report points out that each animal should be regarded as an individual case. Accurate breeding and calving records should be kept. Cattle which have irregular heat periods, which fail to come in heat within 70 days after calving or which discharge blood or pus from the reproductive tract should be examined by a veterinarian. Delay in the recognition and treatment of breeding disorders frequently results in permanent sterility. Many cattle can be saved if early treatment is given.

Big dividends can be obtained through feeding calves adequate and well balanced rations, providing adequate pasture for growing and breeding animals, and adopting hygienic and approved breeding methods.

Turning to causes of sterility, some of these are present from birth. For example, most heifers twinned with a bull are sterile, as are many white heifers. Sometimes sterility is caused by development of a membrane which separates the vagina from the uterus and thus prevents sperm from entering the uterus. This condition can sometimes be corrected by surgery, but as it is apparently hereditary, it is doubtful if such animals should be used for breeding.

Among the rare structural defects are complete absence of portions of the reproductive organs such as the ovaries or uterine horns, or closure of the cervix or vagina. Sometimes, too the ovaries fail to develop normally, so that heifers do not mature sexually.

Males, too, sometimes have structural defects. If both testes fail to descend into the scrotum the bull is likely to be completely sterile, because sperm will not develop



Eight bulls exercise in one pen at Truro.

under internal body temperatures. If even one testis descends to the scrotum the bull will be fertile, but should not be used as a sire, as the use of such a bull might lead to serious difficulties in his offspring.

Even where reproductive organs appear normal they may not function properly. Thus some cows remain more or less in constant heat and accept the bull but will not conceive. The tail head frequently becomes elevated, the animal may bellow a great deal and behavior may be somewhat more masculine than feminine. This condition is often called cystic ovary, and is frequently associated with inflammation of the uterus. Researchers at the University at Wisconsin have recently found that the injection of special preparations of the pituitary gonadotropic hormones will often correct the trouble.

"Barren" Cows Pregnant

It is not uncommon for an owner to think that a cow is sterile because she does not come in heat, only to find on examination that she is pregnant. Thousands of supposedly barren animals that are sold each year are found to be pregnant when slaughtered. Regular pregnancy determinations will prevent such losses.

Studies at Purdue show that there it is easiest to get cows in calf during March, April, May and June, and most difficult in July, August and February. Both temperature and light are probably involved in the seasonal breeding pattern but nutrition should not be overlooked. A good pasture program providing an abundance of feed in July and August will not only maintain good production but will assist in reproduction. Special attention to the ration in the late winter is also necessary, as this is the time when vitamins A and D are likely to be low and when some of the factors supplied by good pasture have been depleted.

Nutritional deficiencies should be suspected when a ra-

tion is obviously poor or unbalanced; when the animals in a herd are dull or listless; when they appear to have difficulty in seeing at night; when the skin is dry and scaly, and when digestive disturbances are common.

The fertility-limited vitamin which is likely to be most commonly lacking is A. Vitamin A is usually supplied through pasture, silage and good roughage, and is necessary for normal sperm production in the male and for normal development of the embryo. Extra amounts can be supplied through using cod liver oil.

Works No Miracles

Many claims have been made that Vitamin E will correct breeding troubles in cattle, but the U.S. National Research Council says that Vitamin E is widely distributed in hays, grains, straws and silage, and that there is no convincing evidence that extra intake has a direct effect on reproduction in practical herd management.

The minerals which are most frequently thought to be associated with reproductive disorders are phosphorous, calcium and manganese. There is still some question as to whether they are essential for reproduction. But since they are required for normal growth, they should be present in natural foodstuffs or added to the ration. Cattle dependent upon non-leguminous roughage or largely upon pasture grasses may be deficient in both phosphorous and calcium. Good quality legume roughage is an excellent source of calcium, and high protein grains are good phosphorous suppliers. Cattle's requirements for both minerals may also be met through the use of bone meal.

Other elements which may be lacking, with consequent poor results in production or reproduction include iodine, cobalt and copper. It is recommended that all pregnant and growing animals receive iodized salt, and that where cobalt or copper deficiencies are evident these should be added to the feed through the use of small quantities of their salts.

Quite often cows may not conceive simply because they are not bred at the proper time. The period during which a cow is capable of becoming pregnant is very short. The cow differs from other animals, in that ovulation takes place about 14 hours after the end of heat. For this reason, insemination within 6 hours after the end of the heat period will often result in pregnancy. But the best chance for getting the average cow to conceive comes through breeding her about eight hours after she first comes in heat.

For example, if a cow first comes in heat in the morning, she should be bred the same day. If she comes in heat in the afternoon or evening, she should be bred the next forenoon. Breeding at any other time will usually lower the chance of conception.

Great improvement can be made in breeding efficiency by understanding the normal breeding processes and by the adoption of sound breeding practices. A permanent system of breeding records should be established. The

calving date, the occurrence of the first heat period after calving, and all subsequent heat data should be recorded. The cows should be observed both in the morning and evening, and the time of day when heat was first noticed and when it ended should be noted.

It is commonly believed that cows stay in heat 24 hours and that they return every 21 days. These figures are approximately right, but are not accurate enough for top breeding results. Heat usually last 16 to 20 hours, but some perfectly normal cows have heat periods as short as four hours. If cows are in distant pastures or are closely confined during the winter these short-heat animals may be missed. But if it is known that a particular cow has short heat periods she should be bred as soon as she comes in heat.

Frost Warning for U.K. Farmers

Britain's Ministry of Agriculture has arranged with the Meteorological office for special frost warnings to be issued in code to farmers, fruit growers and market gardeners.

The system will operate by means of direct contact between out-stations of the Meteorological Office and the County Branches of the National Farmers' Union which will receive a warning by telephone not later than 3 p.m. when an air frost is expected during the following night. The service will normally operate from March to June in each year.

The warnings will be given in three ranges of air temperature at a level of four feet and to three types of crop sites. The temperature ranges are (1) minimum air temperature 32° to 29°F., (2) minimum air temperature 28° to 25°F., (3) minimum air temperature below 25°F. The crop sites are, (A) above average site for freedom from frost, (B) average site, (C) below average site. If the frost is expected to be accompanied by a wind exceeding light breeze, the direction and force of the wind will be added to the forecast.

Wants FAO Pledges Honored

"The spectre of uncertainty hangs menacingly over agricultural producers," President H. H. Hannam of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers told the organization's fourth annual conference in Sweden.

He criticized allied nations for not basing more action on the principles agreed on at the Hot Springs conference which gave birth to FAO back in 1943. And he urged IFAP delegates to put pressure on member governments of FAO "to show more real progress in translating their admirable declarations of faith into practical action," and thus help to remove the spectre of uncertainty.

Dr. Hannam was re-elected president of the IFAP. He is also president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

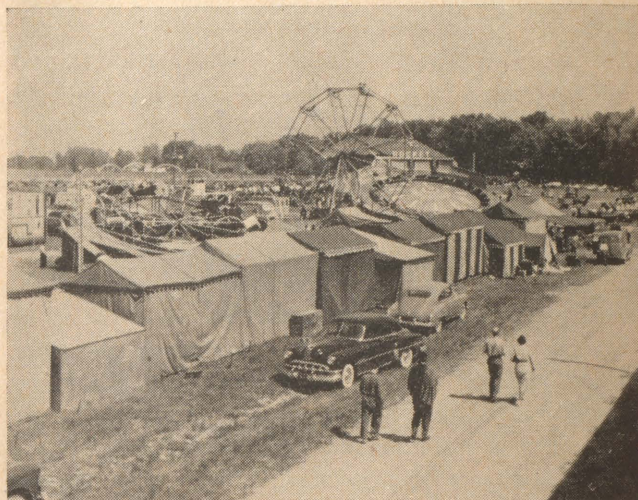
Ormstown Fair Is Still Expanding

The Ormstown Fair is going through a period of expansion which may eventually lead to people dropping the familiar name and calling it by its official title, the Ormstown Exhibition. And, not unnaturally, it's suffering from growing pains. Even with smooth all-over organization it would be impossible to get rid of all its troubles without providing more facilities. So a half-promise of dominion government help in enlarging the arena, from the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, was very welcome.

Although the dairy cattle did not have to compete with horses for judging space in the arena this year and total entries in the three dairy breeds were down considerably, the space was still packed during the showing of young stock. If all the entries had actually appeared the jam would have been serious at times.

With the continuing growth of the horse show the judging of light horses on the halter and of heavy horses was shoved over to a narrow strip of rather rough land behind the grandstand. This resulted in considerable interference between the two classes of horses, and lack of opportunity for proper showing.

The midway was again bigger, stretching almost all the way down to the grandstand road. This expansion met with a mixed reception, some old-timers recalling the era when the Ormstown show boasted that it could put on a good agricultural show without a midway. They objected that the non-agricultural activities such as the midway and the light horse show were crowding everything else out of sight, and that the newly-introduced pari-mutuel



The midway stretched right down the strip.

betting would completely change the nature of the show.

However, others pointed out that such attractions seemed necessary to draw crowds and keep out of the red; and they pointed out that the farm equipment displays had spread out to take in the full length of the strip behind the midway, as well as their former place beside the administration building.

Machinery Drew Crowds

Quite a number of car dealers had taken space to show off their new models. And there were many working displays of machinery, such as combines and hay tedders and barn cleaners, which drew large followings of farmers who were anxious to see machines that would speed up their work.

Mobile starting gates were used for the first time in the races. And the spectators got an unexpected thrill when, at the start of one race, the truck drawing the starting gate kicked up such a dust that the horses were totally obscured. When the dust cleared three of the horses were careening around the track without drivers, and one of the men went to hospital.

Although junior club entries were down, the junior show was again one of the big events. Gerald Duncan of Ormstown, a diploma graduate of Macdonald College, was rated the best all-round judge, followed by George Irving of St. Anicet. Ross McEwen led in combined judging and showmanship, with 70 juniors competing. Bernice Ness and Evelyn Ness topped the senior show-



Light and heavies were shown side by side.

manship class, and Muriel Cairncross and John Logan led in junior showmanship.

With 50 calves entered, Ayrshire honors went to John Logan and John Nolan; in Holsteins Betty Lou Cavers and Bill McDonald were out in front; and in Jerseys it was Murray McEwen and Shirley McEwen.

In heavy horses, Gilbert Arnold of Grenville had the biggest entry, walking away with practically everything in Percherons as well as some of the championships in Clydesdales and Belgians. Other top Clydesdale winners were the Briars Stock Farm, Brysonville, T. A. Wilson, Cannington, Ont., and Geo. McClintock, Ormstown. Ribbons for Belgians also went to John Peters, Magog, F. A. Ayerst, Ormstown and B. A. Ryan, West Brome.

McArthur Tops Ayrshires

Ayrshire entries were down to 104 from last year's record of 133. It was again P. D. McArthur & Sons, Howick, who gained most of the major ribbons. Senior and grand championship for bulls went to Cherry Bank Golden Anchor, making it two wins in two years for this three year old. Senior and grand cow was Cherry Bank Royal Bella. McArthur also won in graded herd, senior and junior get of sire.

R. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, did well, too. Their Carnell Tulip 12th was reserve senior and reserve grand cow, and her son Burnside Aristocrat was reserve senior and reserve grand bull. A Ness entry also topped the dairy herds. Roy & Ness, Howick, had junior champion bull and Jas. M. Wallace & Son, Athelston, had reserve junior. H. M. Jaquays, Sutton, led in progeny of dam. Junior and reserve junior female championships went to J. P. Bradley, Lachute.

Two veteran winners took the top championships in Holsteins — Eglantiers Rag Apple General and Mount Blow Bell Pabst, for F. A. Ayerst, Ormstown. Ayerst also collected wins in graded herd, dairy herd and senior get, and had reserve junior female.

Georges Gladu, Richelieu, showed the junior and re-



Classes of young stock crowded the ring.

serve grand bull, and Hurlwood Holstein Farm, Ashley Falls, Mass., had junior champion female. J. J. Murphy, Huntingdon, had reserve senior and reserve grand female and top progeny of dam. W. K. McRae & Son, Howick, won in junior get of sire. There were only 98 Holsteins out, compared with 118 last year.

The Jersey show saw an entry of 92, up from last year's 77. The major awards were split between J. L. Dion, East Farnham, and P. Veillon, Sweetsburg. Dion had senior and grand champion bull, junior and reserve grand female, senior and junior get of sire, and progeny of dam, and Veillon topped all the other championships and groups.

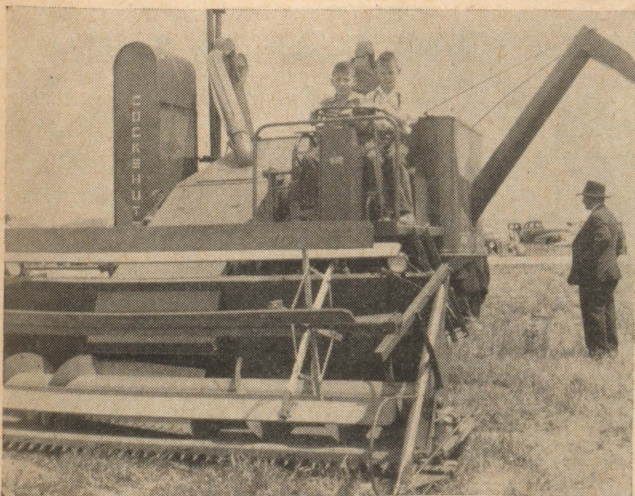
Sylvan Brae Farms, had the only entries in dual purpose Shorthorns, while L. A. Sylvestre and Lucien Desmarais, both of St. Hyacinthe, had the only Canadian cattle and split the winnings fairly evenly.

In sheep the same contenders were back again. Slack Bros., Waterloo, had major wins in Shropshires and Cheviots; H. Skinner, Tyrone, Ont., Shropshires and Oxfords; Boyd Ayre, Hampton, Ont., Southdowns and Cheviots; Dougall Cumming, Russell, Ont., Leicesters; H. M. Mark, Little Britain, Ont., Oxfords; and R. B. Glaspell, Bowmanville, Hampshires.

The swine show was small and not at all remarkable. Hooker Bros., Ormstown, shared honors in Yorkshires with W. E. Burton of Vars and Cecil Acres, Vernon, Ont. Tamworth awards went to Cecil Acres and to A. Laplante of Ormstown; and G. H. Mark was alone in Berkshires.

The poultry show was larger than usual, taxing the space, and drawing considerable interest from visitors. Leading winners included Geo. Legace, A. Ayre, Dougall Cumming, Geo. Gervais, J. H. Smith, L. McEwen and W. Watson.

The weather was hot during most of the fair, and many people complained about the lack of drinking water. One visitor pointed out that there was a limit to



Small boys had a fine time with machines.

the number of soft drinks a person could take; and he said that some fairs that installed adequate drinking fountains had decided they were their best form of public relations. There was some dissatisfaction, too, about eating arrangements. While the downstairs dining room is jammed, so that the hard-working hostess and waitresses haven't a fair chance, most of the space in the upstairs lunch room is wasted.

Some people commented, too, that each year the hand work exhibit gives the impression that it's just the same as the year before. But surely the same pieces are not allowed to take prize money year after year. Development in such a show can come only with new work, original ideas and fresh arrangements.

However, there was one refreshing feature on this floor. Special mention should be made of the Ormstown Consolidated School display, which told its story much more clearly and concisely than in the past, through a simple photographic record of school activities.

All in all, the Ormstown fair was an enjoyable show, where old friends can get together and enjoy a good chat without too much interference from the innovations, and where the younger people can follow their own interests. There are some rough spots, all right, but the directors know about them and are anxious to smooth them off, to make the fair still bigger and better.

Grants for Lime Purchases

Transportation charges on limestone will continue to be subsidized by the Department of Agriculture during the 1950-51 season. In order to receive these grants, certain conditions must be met.

General. Crushed limestone must contain at least 85% calcium carbonate, ground so that all the material will pass a 10 mesh to the inch screen, and 30% will pass a 50 mesh screen. The selling price, not including packing and hauling costs, must not be higher than \$2.50 per ton.

Railway shipments. Rail shipments must be by full carloads of 30 tons or more, and be accompanied by a delivery permit for each carload, conforming with the reduced tariff granted by the railways to farmers for transportation of lime materials. This permit is issued by the Department and is given to the purchaser, by the agronome, in duplicate. One copy the purchaser keeps, and he sends the other with his order.

Grants. The Department of Agriculture will pay:

1. A grant equal to the transportation charges, according to the reduced tariffs, up to a total of \$1.30 per ton.
2. An additional grant equal to half the excess if transportation charges are larger than \$1.30 per ton.

The seller pays all the transportation charges, claiming the amount of the grant from the Department. Claims must be filed with the Head of the Field Husbandry Branch, Department of Agriculture, Quebec, accompanied by the following documents:

- a. A copy of the invoice, which should show the number of tons in the shipment, the selling price per ton, the transportation cost, the amount of the Government grant, the difference in transportation cost which is to be paid by the purchaser, the car number, and the permit number.
- b. The bill of lading, showing, in addition to the usual information, the weight of the shipment.

If shipped by truck. A basic grant of .25c per ton will be paid, plus 5c per ton mile from the quarry to the farm, up to 30 miles, or a maximum grant of \$1.75 per ton.

The claim must be made in duplicate on an official form which is obtained from the local agronome, and should be filed with the Head of the Field Husbandry Branch Department of Agriculture, Quebec, after being verified and signed by the district agronome. The claim must be accompanied by the original invoice, indicating, as separate items the number of tons delivered, the selling price per ton, and the name and address of the purchaser. This invoice must be signed by the buyer.

In remote districts where lime has to be transported by rail from the quarry to the railway station, and from the station to the farm by truck, the Department will pay, starting from the 6th mile, a basic grant of .25c per ton, plus 5c per ton per mile, to a maximum of \$1.75 per ton. On the claim, in the column "bought from" should appear the number of the delivery permit issued for railway transport.

This is a joint policy of the Federal and the Quebec Departments of Agriculture, and will be in effect until March 31, 1951.

In connection with this announcement, it is interesting to note that during 1949 Quebec farmers used 357,638 tons of limestone and other amendments, which works out at an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per farm. This is about 55,000 tons more than were used in 1948. These figures are based on the claims for transportation rebates that were made during the year.

Dairy School Closes for Session

The Provincial Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe has completed another successful session, with 342 students enrolled and 238 certificates and diplomas awarded. The various courses offered, and the number of students in each, was as follows:

Advanced course in dairy industry	(8 months)	1
Dairy technology	(6 months)	7
Milk and dairy products testing		195
Fluid milk industry	(4 weeks)	21
Concentrated milk producers	(3 weeks)	14
Ice cream making	(2 weeks)	17
Buttermaking	(4 weeks)	63
Cheesemaking	(4 weeks)	24

Lachute's Spring Show Scores Again



The largest Ayrshire class was this one of 28 heifer calves.

The "rain on Friday" jinx of the Lachute Fair seems to have been laid for good—at any rate, the Fair has enjoyed fine Friday weather for the past four years. The rainy Saturday weather didn't do any great harm, and the junior show carried on in spite of it.

Spectator attendance at this popular June show was high; more exhibitors than usual were registered, including a goodly number of new ones, though the total head of livestock they brought to the Fair was a bit below last year. And there is one thing that always strikes the visitor to Lachute. It is very evident that the directors and the exhibitors intend that this shall be predominately an agricultural show. It is a friendly gathering—large enough to attract really good exhibits, small enough that everyone can follow all the proceedings every day, watch the judging critically without missing anything of importance. The livestock and the horse judging rings are real centres of attraction, with people who really know livestock watching every class; a far different situation than

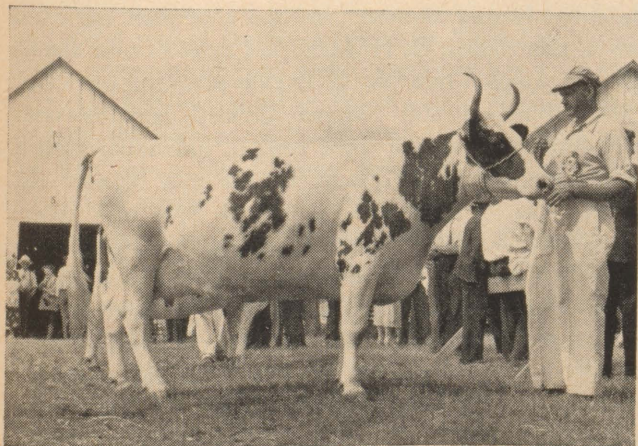
exists at some of the larger shows. One feels a community spirit in the air, and realizes that this is truly a farmers' fair. The spirit and intent of the founders of the County of York Agricultural Society are being maintained: they wrote into their constitution, back in 1826, that their objective should be "to improve the mode of agriculture and the general improvement of farm and home manufacture."

Farm machinery exhibits had a prominent place on the grounds, and local merchants took advantage of the opportunity to do some worthwhile advertising. In the Main Building the Women's Institutes and the Cercles Fermieres had their usual beautiful displays of home crafts, but we were disappointed not to see a repetition of last year's exhibit of handicrafts done by the local school pupils, which was particularly noteworthy. A full programme of harness racing, the horse show in the evenings, and a complete midway provided interest and amusement for the crowds.

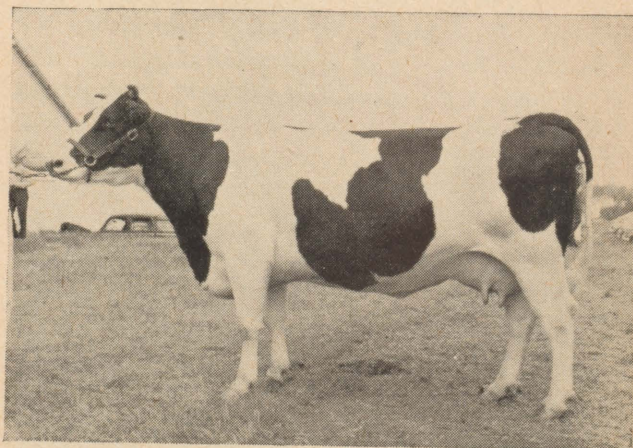
Livestock

Judging of horses, cattle, sheep and swine continued at a good pace every day, Ayrshire and Holstein classes being judged side by side on Friday by Robert Seitz and Mort Butcher in Lachute's famous outdoor ring. Excellent announcing as the judging of each class was completed made it easy for the spectators to follow the proceedings, and while there were some large classes, the judges were able to get finished in good time without having to hurry their decisions unduly. There were some good tops in some of the classes; there were also some real tail-enders here and there.

In Ayrshires, J. H. Black's Smithston Ivanhoe, to no one's surprise, was senior and grand champion bull. John Bompas & Sons had the reserve senior on Pine View Golden Sun, while junior and reserve grand champion was Rodger's Woodlea Royal Ivanhoe. The junior reserve was C. J. Millar's Springlea Gay Boy.



The grand champion Ayrshire was Roland Pigeon's de Vercheres Ninon.



Lily R.A. Segis was the grand champion Holstein for J. A. Meyer.

Roland Pigeon had the senior and grand female championship on De Vercheres Ninon 3rd, reserve going to Black's Vacluse Caevrette 5th. The junior champion was Millar's Springlea Bella 2nd and his Springlea Fairy was reserve. Pigeon won in the graded herd and senior get of sire group classes, with Millar taking progeny of dam, junior get and junior herd.

A new class was opened this year, for cows 10 years and over with at least four records; the prize is donated by the Laurentian Ayrshire Club. Roland Pigeon had the only entry in this new class.

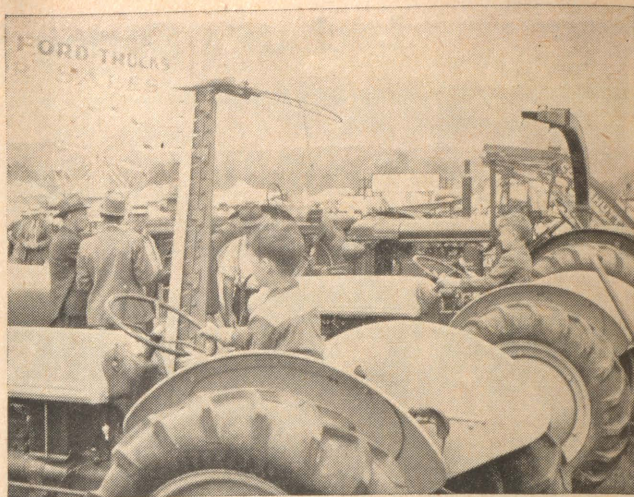
Holsteins

Eglantiers R. A. General was the senior and grand champion Holstein bull for W. A. S. Ayerst, and his Mount Blow Belle Pabst was reserve senior and reserve grand champion female. The junior champion bull, and the reserve grand champion was George Gladu's Waybrook Legacy. Mrs. Allan Law had Lauriston Ajax General R.A. for reserve senior male, and the reserve junior was Heincke Emperor Pathfinder for the estate of Jas. A. MacKenzie. J. A. Meyer had Lily R.A. Segis for senior and grand champion female, and the junior champion was George Gladu's Gladale Empress Lochinvar. W. A. S. Ayerst had the reserve junior champion on Glen Ayerst R.A. Viola. Gladu's and the MacKenzie Estate's winners came from a particularly good class of senior yearlings. Lorne McDonald and Leslie Nixon were the other exhibitors in the three year and over bull class that produced the reserve senior and the senior and grand champions.

The group classes were well patronized; nine graded herds and sixteen entries for the progeny of dam class were catalogued. Ayerst placed first in graded herd, senior and junior get; Mrs. Law took progeny of dam and Gladu the breeder's herd.

Other Breeds

The Boy's Farm at Shawbridge brought about half the Jerseys that were at the show and annexed all the female championships. R. H. McElroy's bull calf North River



The rising generation took a lively interest in the machinery exhibits.

Jester's Record was junior and grand champion. Dr. McCall had the senior champion and the reserve senior went to Alex Dowbigging. All the group classes went to the Boy's Farm herd.

All the Canadian championships were Richard Desautel's, with the exception of the reserve grand champion bull and the reserve junior champion bull, which were shown by Jean Paul Baudry of Vercheres.

Dual purpose Shorthorns, shown by A. D. McKinnon and Sons and Kilgour Wilson, were out in larger numbers. Wilson had the junior champion bull, reserve grand champion bull, and three female championships. McGibbon entries took senior and grand for bulls, reserve junior bull and reserve grand champion female ribbons.

In beef cattle, shown by Cottingham, McCall and Emmet, McCall had the grand champion bull, the junior champion, the reserve grand champion female and the junior and reserve junior female, with Cottingham taking the other top ribbons. Classes were small, the largest being one of five, with one or two animals in the others.

Sheep

Sheep entries were normal and presented by the usual exhibitors. Harold Skinner had the champion ewe and firsts in two classes; G. H. Mark had firsts in four classes and the champion ram. W. E. Burton placed in one class.

Slack Brothers and Skinner divided honours with Shropshires, each taking three firsts in individual classes, Slack Bros. having the champion ewe and Skinner the best pen and the champion ram. Boyd Ayre took everything in the Southdown classes, and the same was true for D. A. Cumming in Suffolks. G. H. Mark took all but one award for Dorset Horned and R. B. Glaspell had all but two tops with his Hampshires. In Cheviot judging Boyd Ayre carried off five firsts and had the champion ewe, with the other top places and the ram award going to Slack Brothers. D. A. Cumming had the best Leicester ram and ewe and four others firsts, Omer Sauve and W. E. Burton taking one first each.



An idea of the type of animal at the Horse Show.

Swine

G. H. Mark and Son had the two championships in Berkshires, the best herd, and three others firsts. D. A. Cumming had two firsts, and Tomalty one. Cecil Acres had outside competition in only one class of Tamworths, and took all the awards. Yorkshires, as usual, were greatly in the majority, with seven exhibitors showing. Hooker Bros. had the two championships, the best herd, and firsts in six other classes, the other firsts went to W. E. Burton.

Heavy Horses

The horse show at Lachute is one of the attractions of the year. Judging went on for three days; classes were well filled and competition was good, though Gilbert Arnold dominated the prize lists, particularly in Percherons, Belgians and Canadians, where he had all the championships. A. T. Cleland, with Clydesdales, had the senior and grand championship on Inspiration Mac Senior. The Wilson Lumber Co.'s Kathleen Glenda was the champion mare, while George Watson had the two junior champions.

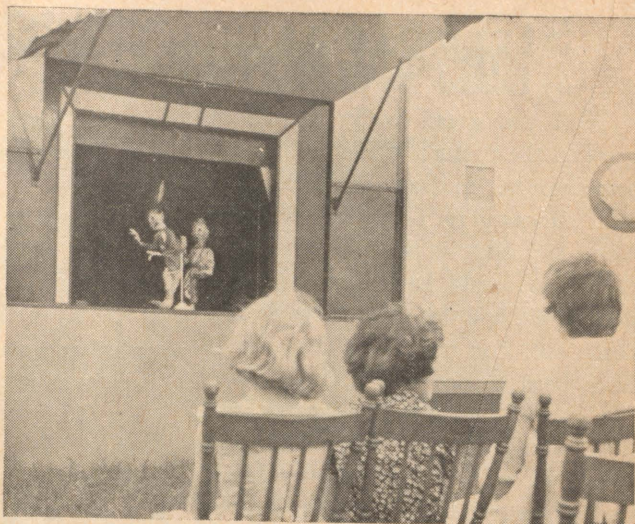
Kenneth Pritchard had the winning yearling filly and stallion in the Belgian classes, and also placed twice with grade heavy draft horses, with Archie Graham and Robert Goth each scoring in this group.

Lachute Has A Good Junior Show

Young people can take troubles in their stride; and although it must have been disappointing for the many club members who came out for the junior show to see such fine weather all the other days of the fair, only to be greeted by a cold rain on their big day on Saturday, nevertheless they went about their business with the greatest of good humour. There were more than twice as many entrants in the judging contest as last year, and a good increase in the calf and showmanship classes as well, all of which added up to a record attendance for the Junior Show.

Patricia Irving of Huntingdon was a high scorer in the judging; she took top honours in the Holstein section and stood second for her work with Ayrshires, stepping down in favour of Basil Kelly, also from her home town. Ken McOuat was third in the Ayrshire section, but for making the highest combined total for contestants under 16, Ken, who comes from St. Andrews, was awarded the Kiwanis Trophy.

There were 16 more entrants in the calf classes this year for a total of 46, and here John Clark of Lachute showed the grand champion Holstein. The grand champion Ayrshire was shown by Francis Miller, also of Lachute. The club competition for the best pair of calves was won by the Chatham club, John Clark and Don Parker showing them. Other clubs in the competition were Arundel, St. Hermas and Thurso. The grand champion showman for the day was Ross Rodger of Lachute.



A really good puppet show, sponsored by one of the oil companies, delighted both children and grownups.

Minister Endorses Dairy Campaign

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Barré, has the following to say concerning the campaign now in progress to advertise our dairy industry.

"I am heartily in favour of this campaign. Action of this sort is urgently needed if we are to avoid a disastrous crisis. The competition of margarine and the difficulty of finding outside markets have brought our dairy farmers to a precarious position, and the whole economic structure of thousands of farm enterprises is in danger.

"Both producers and consumers have a common interest in this situation. Consumers are uneasy lest they should be cut off from a constant and reasonably priced supply of dairy products; producers fear the loss of outlets for the products of their dairy herds. Any unsaleable surplus will mean disorganization for many dairy farms, and may eventually result in rationing of an indispensable food.

"I am not painting such a gloomy picture without being in possession of facts which back up my statements. The remedy, as I see it, is to bring consumption into balance with production. It is a simple solution if all interested parties will co-operate to make it possible to attain. I urge all consumers of dairy products to increase their consumption of fluid milk, cream, ice cream, butter, cheese, evaporated and condensed milk, etc. They will find it to their own advantage to use this rich food in place of soft drinks which are bought in such large quantities, especially during the summer months.

"I am convinced that if these two groups act promptly and in co-operation, that the situation will improve very rapidly, and I earnestly hope that this appeal will be responded to by every section of the population of this province."

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

Well the grass finally started to grow in the pastures while we still had some hay left in the barn. Once it did start our program of pasture improvement had such a decided effect that the cattle would have been buried in grass if we had not taken steps to help them out. For one thing they should have been turned out a little earlier but we had a little more silage to feed, not enough to hold over. The grass hadn't shown any signs of growth and the changeover was so sudden that by the time the cattle got steadied down to grazing it was ahead of them.

We had changed the fields so that some of what was formerly pasture is now in the field and vice versa but the acreage was about the same. However, all the improved part of the pasture was either fertilized or manured last fall so we fenced out about a third of it in preparation for increased growth. Two acres and a half of this was mowed June 5 and we harvested a small crop of very nice hay from it. Cut so early it is now coming on nicely for pasture. The majority of the grazing in the day pasture was being done on a small area of ladino now in its third season and a knolly area re-seeded several years ago. Both of these were fertilized last fall. The ladino was eaten off so short that we finally top-dressed it lightly with manure to keep them off it for a time. The older area we mowed about June 8 and the cattle ate most of the cut material. On June 12 we cut several acres more which was manured last fall and took some hay off it though the cattle ate some after it was cut as it takes some time to make hay at that stage of growth.

The area which was seeded to alfalfa last summer on rye stubble came through with a lot of growth on it even though it was pastured in September. The alfalfa thinned out quite a bit but there is a lot left along with some clover and grasses. We think we shall have to mow it this week, June 19, and leave it for the cows to eat. The other three and a half acres which

was fenced off we hope to cut the following week to come on a little later.

The first reaction of many local farmers when they hear that we are mowing pasture is that we should have more cows to do the mowing for us. That would be satisfactory if we could sell them by the first of July but it is rather difficult to plan extra cows for six weeks in the spring. It is easier to control too much grass by mowing it than it is to try to find more grass when the growth slows up in July and August. We must have too much grass in June to have enough later. But we must also control or dispose of the June surplus or the deficit later will be just as bad as if we had been short all spring. Once the grass heads the cows will not eat enough for profitable production and the grass itself also stops growing. If we had fenced off more of ours we might have had as much hay from a smaller acreage but it wouldn't have been as good pasture afterwards and most of it needs mowing anyway to check the weeds and take care of the spots not eaten off.

Our fall rye was like the grass, it took a long time to get started but is coming along well now. It presents a bit of a problem as it should be threshed and sown for pasture before our other grain is ready. It is a small plot to thresh by itself but we may be able to try out our swather on it and get a combine to thresh it. It would be interesting to try out the swather on a small acreage anyway. We have already plowed a piece of our poor pasture for fall rye. It had nothing on it but goldenrod, strawberries and bushes. It was smooth enough so I mowed the bushes with the mower and we plowed it early to let the sod get rotted down some. Another piece which is producing some pasture we shall not plow until later.

At present it seems quite certain that the field seeded down and pastured last spring and summer will yield more hay, it is now in field, than the one where we harvested the grain crop. Of course it is not a practice which

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)

BOTH MADE TO MAKE YOU MORE MONEY

"MIRACLE"
DAIRY
FEEDS



"MIRACLE"
CALF
MEAL



TESTED FOR FOOD VALUE
to give you

MAXIMUM RESULTS
AT
MINIMUM COST

OF-62

*Let's all go
to the
Sherbrooke
Fair*



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

What Becomes Of The Old?

by Dorothy Ellard

The above question is for us to consider. It will be answered according to how we are personally situated. Some will not be interested, they have no old people in their families that they have to care for, so they are not concerned. Others will answer the question speaking out of the personal knowledge of the heavy burden the care of the old can be. One thing we all know is, that we may be old and need caring for some day. But, sad to relate, ways and means for caring for the aged in our modern society are badly lacking. Countrywomen's groups are fully aware of the problems. In New Brunswick, the Federation of Women's Institutes are collecting \$400,000 towards a home for aged Institute members. They are finding it hard to get this sum of money but hope to do so some day. In the meantime the need is very great for such a home. In Quebec do we not also need such a home for our aged members?

In Sweden each Commune, or Municipality, establishes its own homes for the aged. The institutions were originally intended for persons receiving poor relief, and needing personal care, but with improving hygiene and comfort in these homes, an increasing number of persons, in better circumstances, ask for and obtain admission, usually paying about as much as the maintenance of a person costs the Commune under the Poor Law. The Government subsidises them and a Bill in 1948 suggested raising still further the standard of these homes, with particular stress on the desirability of having at least 50% single rooms. There are also pensioners homes, separate dwellings, but with a caretaker available to give some help. Instead of spending money on flowers for funerals, many people contribute to the "Flower Fund", a private enterprise which runs apartment houses for the old with restaurants and nursing department, to which the frail can be moved, bringing their own furniture with them if they wish.

In Denmark, many old people seem very well provided for; garden settlements with separate rooms and care, free for those who cannot afford to pay. Surely in Canada we could, with Government help, be able to provide proper and decent living accommodations for our old people, where they could spend the twilight of their days in peace and dignity. Apartment houses, where a man and his wife could live together, on their old age pensions, with a restaurant, recreation room, and a trained nurse on call if she is needed. Also single rooms provided for old people living alone, with a lawn with seats to get the fresh air, and a teacher of occupational therapy. Many

aged people could learn handicrafts, with which they could augment their incomes, also it would help them to pass their time in gainful occupation instead of brooding over the past.

The Federal Government of Canada has a committee studying this question right now. I believe if the above scheme were put before them, that it would be given consideration. The Good Book says, "The Lord helps them that help themselves." The aged people, need our help. We can bring to the attention of the proper authorities the conditions under which many of them live, alone and uncared for. These conditions are no credit to Canada and we W.I. members should interest ourselves in this matter. If the W.I. members all over Canada would speak with one voice on this matter to our Federal Government, asking for proper homes for the aged all over Canada, do you think that voice would be heeded from the largest women's organization in Canada, members of the A.C.W.W. with 6,000,000 members all over the world.

No government can ignore public opinion for long. The Right Hon. Prime Minister Mr. St. Laurent, said recently at the unveiling of the portrait of Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless, held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, that women were over fifty percent of the population in Canada. If this is so let women demand proper care and housing for our aged folk. We may be old ourselves someday and will need what we are now asking for.

New Q.W.I. Demonstrator



Miss F. Elizabeth Campbell, Toronto, who has accepted the position of Demonstrator with the Quebec Women's Institutes. Miss Campbell's home is in Edmonton and she is a graduate of the University of Alberta in Home Economics. She is fond of sports, is an accomplished pianist, and has been on the staff of the

Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, Toronto, prior to her appointment with the Q.W.I.

More Plans for A.C.W.W. in Denmark

The last news flash from the A.C.W.W. states the response for help with their photographic display, "Women Working on the Land," has been most gratifying. So far over 200 photos had come in and it is planned to have this display in the ante-room of the Conference Hall in Christiansborg Castle, Copenhagen, where the Conference is to be held.

The title for the international Cookery Book has been chosen. This will be "Cookery around the World" and Mrs. Raymond Sayre, President A.C.W.W. is writing the preface.

Several other interesting items, telling of plans for the coming Triennial Conference of the A.C.W.W. were contained in this sheet. The opening on Sept. 11 will take place in the beautiful Copenhagen town hall. It will be the first time in Danish history that Queen Alexandrine and Queen Ingrid have sponsored the same Conference. The preceding Saturday evening, Sept. 9, there is to be a "Get Together Party" in the Castle when the 18 Danish Women M.P.'s will act as hostesses, together with the Chairmen of the four Danish organizations affiliated in the A.C.W.W.

Danes Day, held in the K.B. Hallen on the outskirts of the town, promises to be particularly interesting. After greetings have been given by the 23 countries, and the Prime Minister has spoken, there will be folk songs and dancing in traditional costume. In the luncheon interval, demonstrations of Danish women's handicraft work will be given and articles will be on sale.

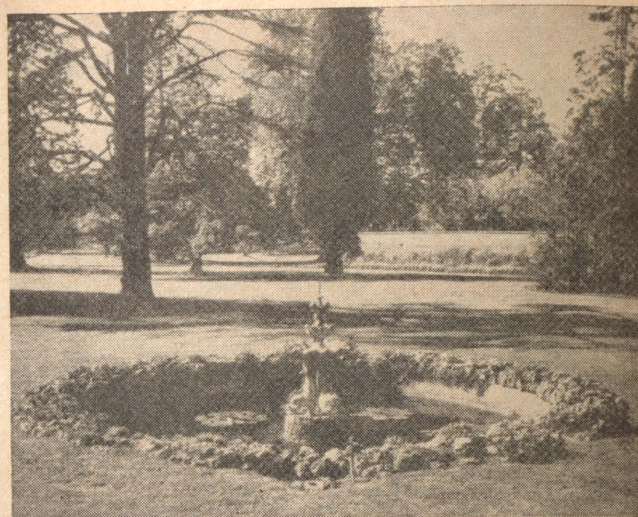
Christiansborg Castle houses the government and accommodation has been loaned to A.C.W.W. for the duration of the Conference. The news item goes on to say, "Although so historic, Christianborg is not sombre. It has a bright cheerful atmosphere which should create an ideal setting for the Conference."

Sidelights on the Q.W.I. Convention

Talking about "Cookery around the World", several of these books were requested by delegates attending the Convention, and the order accompanied with the money, has been forwarded to the A.C.W.W. office in London. These will not be ready for distribution until the Conference in September.

Our own little book, "Good Cooks of the Q.W.I." found a ready sale at the Q.W.I. Convention. Recipes, sent to the office for the international book, were classified by Mrs. T. H. Kirby, Provincial Convenor of Home Economics, printed at the Multilith Department of the College, attractively bound in blue and gold, and went like hot cakes at the nominal charge of 35 cents.

The objective, an entry from every branch for the Handicraft Exhibit, was not reached but it was the best yet, just the same. Over half the branches responded, 61 to be exact, and the articles were varied and of excellent



A glimpse of the attractive grounds at Denman College, where a week-end house party has been arranged, prior to the A.C.W.W. Conference in Copenhagen, for representatives of the Commonwealth countries who will be attending that event.

A tour of the house and gardens is to be one feature of the week-end and a visit to near-by Oxford.

Mrs. R. Thomson, Q.W.I. President and representative, has accepted the invitation to this party and is looking forward with keen interest to this opportunity of seeing something of the work being done there by the National Federation of Women's Institutes, England.

workmanship. The display of beautiful rugs from l'Ecole des Arts Domestiques, Quebec, made available through the courtesy of Mme. P. C. LeBeau, was a centre of attraction and provided much inspiration for future rug-makers among W.I. members.

Questionnaires, letters, and more letters, and finally the picture of the Personal Parcels project slowly took shape. The fact has now been definitely established that 10 branches of the Q.W.I. never undertook this work, another ten sent at one time and have now stopped for various reasons: (Lochaber adopted a child instead, several others turned to helping the needy in their own community,) which left 83 branches sending 800 parcels. At an approximate value of \$7.50, that means a total of \$6,000, in addition to many boxes of used clothing for which no figures are available. All this was reported at the Convention and a revised list is now being made for Miss Bovey of the Women's Voluntary Services, Montreal, who has been asking for this information.

(The full report of the Convention will appear in the next issue of the Journal.)

Board Meets

With three county presidents absent and one provincial convenor, the annual Board meeting of the Quebec Women's Institutes swung into action Monday evening, June 26, at Macdonald College. The President, Mrs. R. Thomson, Abbotsford, presided and the sessions, carried on throughout the following day, were packed with reports and discussions on work done and to be done.

Mrs. E. E. Morton, Vegreville, Alberta, President of the F.W.I.C. was an honoured guest on the last afternoon

and remained until Thursday to attend the Q.W.I. Provincial Convention.

Resolutions were presented for discussion and approval given to presenting them at the Convention. Among them were several on which joint action is being taken with the Montreal Council of Women with whom the Q.W.I. is affiliated. These include a Reciprocal Maintenance Law, raising of exemption for succession duties and action on reform for the Protestant Women's Jail, Montreal. An important one giving the Q.W.I. President and Secretary power to sign all documents in connection with transfer of properties held in trust by the Q.W.I. for the branches was passed and the usual courtesy resolutions to the staff of the College and the President.

Mrs. A. Coates, Convenor of Education, presented the rules governing the awarding of the Mrs. Alfred Watt Memorial Scholarship. After some discussion it was approved that this be given in the degree course in Home Economics at Macdonald College. This stresses not only scholastic ability, but leadership qualifications and sterling character.

Representatives from the Youth Hostel and Blue Cross Hospitalization Association were present at different periods to discuss the various problems that have arisen among the branches in connection with these projects.

The winners of the bursaries offered by the Q.W.I. were announced. Miss Carol Laurie, second year Home Economics, Hemmingford, was awarded the Frederica Campbell Macfarlane Memorial Scholarship and Mr. R. W. Asbil, Rawdon, the bursary in the Diploma Course in Agriculture. Following the usual custom, these will be presented by the Q.W.I. President at the College General Assembly held in the autumn.

The office of Junior Supervision has been discontinued.

In future, the work will be combined with the duties of the Q.W.I. demonstrator whose schedule of courses in the various phases of Home Economics will take her to all parts of the province thus affording the necessary contacts with the junior groups. This recommendation was made by the retiring supervisor, Mrs. George McGibbon and was confirmed by the Q.W.I. Board.

A fund was set up for contribution to the Manitoba Women's Institute Flood Fund and all members wishing to contribute will forward their donations through the regular Institute channels.

The F.W.I.C. has accepted the invitation extended by the Q.W.I. and will be holding their next biennial convention, 1951, at Macdonald College. This will run concurrently with the provincial convention with one day being held jointly.

The slate of officers for the ensuing year was presented by the chairman of the nominating committee, Mrs. George Leggett, as follows:

<i>Past President</i>	Mrs. W. C. Smallman, Dundee
<i>Hon. Vice-Presidents</i>	Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie, Lennoxville
	Mrs. M. E. McCurdy, Lennoxville
<i>President</i>	Miss A. S. Pritchard, Wyman
<i>1st Vice-President</i>	Mrs. R. Thomson, Abbotsford
<i>2nd Vice-President</i>	Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, North Hatley
<i>Secretary</i>	Mrs. G. D. Harvey, Stanbridge East
<i>Treasurer</i>	Mrs. H. G. Taylor, Macdonald College
<i>Convenors:</i>	Mrs. George Parsons, Bury
<i>Agriculture</i>	Mrs. J. D. Lang, Brynsonville
<i>Welfare and Health</i>	Mrs. H. Ellard, Wright
<i>Home Economics</i>	Mrs. T. H. Kirby, Cookshire
<i>Education</i>	Mrs. Arthur Coates, East Angus
<i>Citizenship</i>	Mrs. E. S. Reed, Gaspé
<i>Publicity</i>	Mrs. W. T. Evans, Lennoxville
<i>Representatives to</i>	
<i>F.W.I.C.</i>	Mrs. R. Thomson
	Mrs. G. D. Harvey

The Month With The W.I.

Only 14 counties reporting for May. Spring cleaning and outdoor work must be the reasons for shortage of reports!

Argenteuil: Arundel reports playing host to the County Convention, which was held in the new school hall. The May meeting enjoyed a talk by the local doctor on Socialized Medicine and \$5 was donated to the Boy Scouts. Brownsburg celebrated its 24th anniversary with a social evening. A beautifully decorated cake, made by a member "crowned the feast", and Mrs. W. Fletcher gave a talk on the history of Brownsburg school. Frontier sent a clothing parcel overseas, and the members enjoyed a talk by Mr. Templeton on the work of Experimental Farms. Lachute reports a donation to the library of 46 books and 16 purchased. This branch and Morin Heights are enthusiastically supporting the blood donor clinics. Morin Heights had a floral meeting, presenting 12 grandmothers with sweet pea corsages. An interesting paper

on Cyclamen plants and Gladiolus was given. Seeds, plants and slips were exchanged. \$10 was voted for school prizes. Pioneer reports hearing a timely paper on "How the Soil Ticks". \$5 was voted to the Cancer Society. Upper Lachute and East End enjoyed a talk and demonstration by Mrs. Lamontagne on "The Art of Applique."

Beauharnois: Nitro branch heard an informative address by Dr. E. J. Talbot, on Contagious Diseases. Two Cribbage Parties were very successful as "money raisers" for the branch and plans were made for a Spring Tea. Nitro No. 2, newly organized, reports excellent meetings. Seeds were distributed to the school children and an appeal was made for fire and flood victims. There was a wonderful response, with three autoloading of food and clothing being sent, as well as money donations.

Bonaventure: Black Cape reports paying a young patient's transportation to hospital and sending a gift of fruit. Marcil decided to apply for a course in Leather



Off to the fair! Members of the Ste. Annes W.I. journey to Ormstown to see the show. From left to right: Mrs. M. Smith, secretary; Mrs. J. Houston, president; Mrs. J. Connor, Mrs. H. Smith, Mrs. D. Morency, Mrs. G. Brewster, publicity convenor; Mrs. T. Norcott.

Work, and "Pay by Waist Measure" added \$4.20 to the funds. New Carlisle presented a gift to a member who was moving away and heard a paper "The Good Farmer." At Port Daniel, print goods were distributed to make aprons for the bazaar, and flowers were sent to a member in hospital as well as a food parcel to England. A member from this branch was elected to take the Short Course. Restigouche ordered yarns and material for quilts and presented a new baby with a blanket. Fruit and comic books were sent to a small boy in hospital. Shigawake was very busy with plans for entertaining the County Annual. Prizes were donated to the schools and a parcel was sent overseas.

Compton: Bury donated \$5 to the Red Cross. A contest on "Something new from Something Old" was a feature of the meeting, with many worthy articles handed in for judging. Brookbury held a shower for a bride and was planning to entertain the County Annual. Cookshire cleared \$120.80 on a Bridge Marathon. This branch received a gift of two books on the history of Compton County. Canterbury members exchanged bulbs and seeds, and sent the monthly parcel overseas. East Clifton had an interesting meeting with a discussion on "Old and New Methods of Education", as well as a spelling match and a paper on Citizenship. Scotstown sponsored the collection for the Red Cross and the splendid sum of \$411.25 was realized. This branch was the recipient of a beautiful leather bag from a member of the W.I. in England, with whom they correspond. Sawyerville enjoyed their roll call which was a house dress parade. \$5 was donated to the Cancer Fund and \$25 to the Dental Clinic.

Chat-Huntingdon: Dundee reported a lively discussion on "Ways to Improve our Country Fair." The first baby in the community to be born of "New Canadian" parents was given a blanket. A card party was held to raise funds, and a public speaking contest was sponsored in the school.



Who says we are too old for the Merry-go-round? The same group stop long enough for a picture as they prepare to take a ride.

At Howick a most interesting talk on gardening was given by Mr. Welch. \$10 was voted for the Cancer Fund and \$5 for public speaking prizes at Howick High School. At the Huntingdon meeting spring was ushered in with every member naming her favourite flower. It was decided to donate \$25 in prizes for the Huntingdon Fair.

Gatineau: All branches sent delegates to the Annual County Convention at Luskville and donated to the Red Cross drive. Aylmer East had a splendid roll call "How to use a small piece of land to the best advantage." The President gave an interesting report on her recent visit to St. Louis Mo., where she attended a Convention. Breckenridge heard a report on the County Annual and a talk on "Insect Control" Eardley had an interesting quiz on "An Old-fashioned Garden", exchanged bulbs and slips, and sent boxes of good cheer to shut-ins. Wakefield reports a good balance in the school lunch fund after a very successful year's work. \$644.95 was collected by a W.I. committee for the Red Cross. At Wright, the president of the local Co-operative Creamery gave a fine talk on the achievements of this industry which was established in 1939. Its value is now \$37,000 and all the butter it produced last year was rated First Grade.

Jacques-Cartier: Ste. Annes branch enjoyed a large meeting, when Mrs. F. Griesbach, Past President, who is going to live in Toronto, was presented with two beautiful cups and saucers. Many of the members attended the Ormstown Fair and report a most enjoyable time. \$10 was voted to Rimouski-Cabano Fund and the same amount for the Winnipeg Flood victims. It was decided to send two parcels overseas each month, one to the regular recipient and another to friends or relatives of the members, taking each in turn.

Missisquoi: At Cowansville seeds were distributed to the school pupils. Mrs. Winsor, the President, delivered a broadcast, "Our Community Schools". St. Armand had a discussion on the advantages of Food Lockers, and sent

\$5 to the Cancer Fund. Baskets of fruit were sent to sick members. Stanbridge East sent a member to the Q.W.I. Short Course. This branch entertained the County Annual, with 66 members and guests, the latter being very welcome visitors, from Shefford County.

Pontiac: Fort Coulonge had an informative paper on the "Care and Culture of African Violets and a sale of plants, bulbs and seeds to raise funds. Beech Grove report that one new member was welcomed and slips and seeds exchanged. Shawville. members enjoyed a very interesting talk by Dr. R. H. Robb on Health and Nutrition. Films dealing with a Health Centre were shown. The monthly parcels were sent overseas. Wyman heard a paper on "Soil Conservation." (It is wonderful to know how many branches are studying this most important agricultural necessity) A talk on chinaware was given and a beautiful Wedgewood tea pot was on display

Richmond: Cleveland report a quiz and contest on Agriculture and a gift was presented to a member who is moving away. Denison Mills sent gifts to community shut-ins on their birthdays. Melbourne Ridge netted \$31.18 at a food sale and sold plants, slips and bulbs among the members to aid the funds. The Richmond Hill President was presented with a Life-membership pin in appreciation of her work, while Spooner Pond donated \$10 to the Red Cross. The Windsor "Sunshine Committee" remembered three members who were ill. \$5 was donated to the Red Cross from this branch, The Richmond Juniors sold slips and plants to aid their "Sick and Flower Fund", and held an agricultural quiz.

Shefford: At Granby Hill everyone was occupied with plans for the County Annual held at Granby. Each member promised to make a scrap-book to be sent to a hospital for children. At South Roxton a very interesting paper was read on "Common Weeds and their Value in our Diet," also one on Soil Conservation and the roll call was "Birds often seen in our Locality". The Warden members enjoyed a visit to the Slack Bros. Mushroom and Carnation Nursery at Waterloo, where some of the finest carnations in Canada are grown. This branch has decided to award special prizes to the boy and girl making the most progress in French during the term at the High School.

Sherbrooke: Ascot reports a most successful fund-raising card party. A copy of the prize winning "History of Ascot" had been sent to Lady Tweedsmuir. Belvidere donated \$25 to the Manitoba Flood Relief Fund. Seeds were distributed to members for a flower and vegetable contest in September. Mr. E. Short gave a most interesting talk on Y.M.C.A. work at the meeting. Brompton Road welcomed three new members, and announced the prize list for a flower show in August. A box social and dance was held to raise funds and \$15 was given the local school for prizes and sports. Lennoxville heard a most informative talk on dressmaking, covering measuring and adjustment of patterns. "Sunshine bags" for fund raising during the

summer were distributed. Orford donated \$5 to the Cancer Fund, and held "Home Bridges" to raise money for the hospital fund. A member in hospital was remembered with good cheer. At the Milby meeting, Mr. D. McMillan gave an instructive talk on the cultivation of strawberries. There was a sale of plants to aid the treasury.

Stanstead: Ayer's Cliff sent \$10 to each of the following: Rimouski, Cabano and Winnipeg, as well as \$5 to the Cancer Fund. At Beebe a member was honoured with the presentation of a Life Membership. A new member was welcomed, who was formerly with a W.I. in Scotland. At Hatley a food and rummage sale was in preparation and a musical quiz was a feature of the meeting. Minton heard a full report of the County Annual and hints were given by the convenors of Health and Agriculture. North Hatley report letters from their personal parcel receiver in England and from Mrs. Street, President of Warnham W.I., also in the Old Country. Stanstead North sent flowers to a bereaved family and a box of clothing to Cabano. Way's Mills reports providing food for a family where the breadwinner is ill, and the members are sewing for the children as well. Scrap-books are being sent to Dartmouth for children of New Canadians arriving on ships. A paper on child training was read and there was a questionnaire on Home Decoration at the May meeting.

Vaudreuil: Cavagnal branch reports a large attendance at the monthly meeting, with Mr. W. L. Payne of the C.P.R. as guest speaker. Very beautiful technicolour movies of various parts of Canada were much enjoyed. The Agriculture Convenor distributed garden charts and seeds to the members, and two parcels were sent overseas. Vaudreuil-Dorion held a card party which netted \$40 for the funds. Five gifts went to shut-ins at Easter time. At the meeting a "Beauty Counsellor" gave a delightful demonstration of the art of make-up, facials, etc.



Ascot W.I. held Grandmother's Day and here are the guests of honour.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Session Ends

Graduation Day for the School for Teachers and the Homemakers on June 8th brought the academic year at Mac to an official ending. The day's programmes went off without a hitch; the weather was ideal and most of the students were able to have their parents here to see them get their diplomas. The Macdonald Women's Union served tea on the lawn in front of the Main Building after the graduation exercises to all graduates and their friends, and the scene was recorded in hundreds of snap shots taken with cameras of all shapes and descriptions.

In the Homemaker class, eighteen girls won certificates, and six others received Short Course certificates, following a nine-month course in cooking, household planning and administration, sewing, and elementary science. This course is not intended as a preparation for a career as a professional dietitian, but the lucky man who marries one of these graduates will have a wife who knows how to select household items from fabrics to frying pans, how to buy food and prepare appetizing and nutritious meals, and how to organize all the multitudinous details that go into the efficient running of a real home. The Governor General's Medal for the highest standing in the written examinations, and the Montreal Local Council of Women's prize for outstanding ability in practical subjects were both won by Mrs. Lillian Baldwin, and Judith Simpson also won one of the Local Council of Women's prizes. The other prize winner was Jean Scott, who stood high in general proficiency and leadership.

In the School for Teachers, Frances Sexsmith of Tweed, Ont., and Ruth Evans of Lennoxville led the Intermediate class. Miss Sexsmith won the prize in the Art of Teaching, the Prince of Wales Medal for highest standing in the course, and the Milton Hersey Prize in Science. Miss Evans won the Kneeland Memorial Prize in English, and the Director of Education's Prize for the second highest standing. Both these girls will be teaching in Shawville next year. Edith Preston of Montreal was awarded the Macdonald Teacher Alumni Association Bursary, and earned a Strathcona Trust medal for physical training along with Rosemary Carlton, Ruth Kizner and Angelina Tjelios, all of Montreal. The Alumni Bursary awarded to Miss Preston, the Robins Memorial Prize to Miss Tjelios, and the George F. Bryson Prize to Mr. Donald MacNaughton were all given "for outstanding contribu-



Most of the school for Teachers prize winners. Left to right; Mary McLean, Constance Hayes, Nathalie Vineberg, Ruth Evans, Herbert Bashaw, Jetta Goodger-Hill, Frances Sexsmith, Alice Jones, Lillian McOuat, Mary Neate, Edith Preston.

tions in personality, achievement and leadership." Mr. MacNaughton also won the Director of Education's Prize for French, and the second prize in this subject, offered by the Comité de l'Alliance Française de Montréal was won by Nathalie Vineberg.

The prize in Primary Methods was taken by Lorraine McOuat of St. Andrews East, and Mary Neate of St. Lambert won the prize in Physiology and Hygiene, and the Lieutenant Governor's Silver Medal for proficiency in Mathematics. Herb. Bashaw, a B.Sc. (Agr.) graduate of 1949, who followed up his science training by taking the teaching course, was awarded a prize for Physical Training donated by the men teachers of the class of 1925. Miss Alice Jones of Mansonville earned the Fisher Trust Bursary, and Constance Hayes of Montreal West led her class in the Principles and History of Education and School Management. Joan Rutherford of Lachine won the Bishop of Montreal's Prize in Scripture.

In the Elementary class, the J. C. Wilson Prize for highest standing, and the prizes for Educational School Management and in Science went to Jetta Goodger-Hill of Dewittville. Roger Malboeuf of Waterloo (who will be teaching in the Macdonald High School next year) won the Jacob Nicol Prize and the French prize. Rosemary Carlton won the Lieutenant Governor's Bronze Medal for proficiency in arithmetic, and Malca Small of Montreal won the Bishop of Montreal's Prize. The I.O.D.E. Bursary went to Marion Reid of Montreal West, and the Sarah Emma Hill Scholarship to Mary McLean of Montreal.

Strippings

(Continued from Page 18)

could be regularly followed but apparently it could be successful where it was convenient to do so. But it looks as if putting lime on in the fall before a field is seeded down is not quite early enough in the rotation. Some of ours is pretty red with sorrel. But that may not be so much from a lack of lime as from a lack of clover. Nature abhors a vacuum and when cultivated crops fail she fills in with something. So far this spring the moisture supply has been a little better. If there is less sorrel next spring we may be misled into believing that it was because the lime went on earlier when it is really due to more moisture.

It certainly seemed pretty convenient not to be dodging the big stones with the seeder this spring. If we could get a bulldozer for a while this fall again the worst would be over though we could use it a little for several falls if we had the chance. It is better to have the boulders missing from the fields than to be trying to miss them with all the machinery.

Put Pasture in The Crop Rotation

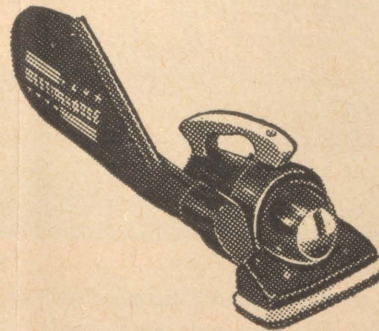
Permanent pastures in Ontario and Western Quebec usually fall off seriously in production during July and August. So it may be more satisfactory, or even essential, to grow practically all the pasture in the farm rotation, says S. M. Donaldson, Division of Field Husbandry, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

This type of pasture permits the use of the larger growing, deeper rooted, more productive species with a shorter interval between re-seedings at which time the soil can be well worked and refertilized. For example, under mixed farming conditions a six year rotation of hoed crop, grain, hay, hay and pasture, pasture and grain is common.

In such a rotation the area in grass and legumes in the fourth and fifth years may be used for pasture and also if the first crop of hay in the third year of the rotation is cut early a good growth of aftermath should develop.

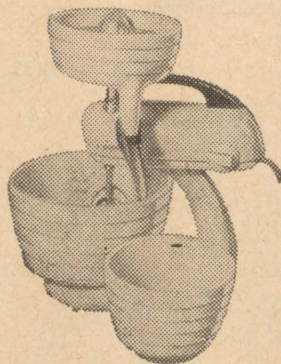
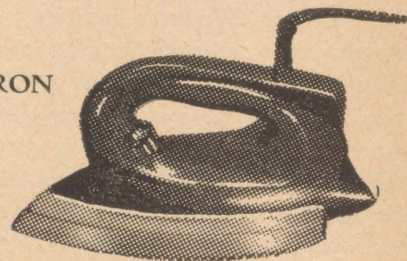
Westinghouse

LIGHTENS HOUSEWORK



HANDY
VACUUM
CLEANER

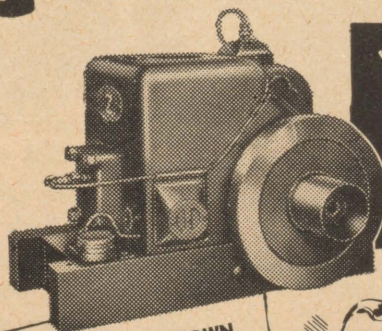
STREAMLINED
TEMPERATURE
CONTROLLED IRON



WESTINGHOUSE
FOOD MIXER, JUICER,
MEAT GRINDER

EVERY HOUSE NEEDS WESTINGHOUSE

Fairbanks-Morse



"Z" ENGINES
*give dependable
low cost POWER*

WHY YOU SHOULD OWN
AN F-M "Z" ENGINE

Self Oiling
Fully Enclosed
Water Cooled
Throttling Governor
High Tension Magneto
Models from 2 to 28
horsepower



These sturdy, powerful engines provide power for dozens of jobs about the farm . . . pumping, running machines, saws, hoists, etc. They require hardly any attention and operate economically on gasoline, tractor fuel, kerosene, or natural gas. Ask your local F-M Dealer, or write your nearest branch for full details.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO. LIMITED
Saint John Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver

Taking Stock

by Elizabeth Loosley

Anyone who has ever worked in a community project knows very well the ups and downs. Sometimes, in the "downs", we get discouraged, wondering just where we are going; and sometimes, even, if we have got anywhere at all! But at this point it is a very good idea to make a careful review of our organization, looking carefully at its strengths as well as its weaknesses.

The Information Centre of the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, is not immune to feelings of this kind. We have just finished our own annual stock-taking; and we think all our readers and borrowers will be interested in what we have found out.

In the first place, the myth that country people "just won't read" has been exploded. We have sent out through the Farm Forums, Women's Institutes, and Community Schools 418 books and pamphlets, an increase of 353 over the first year (when we were just getting started). Now this may not look like a large figure. But it means that every one of these 418 books and pamphlets has been carefully read by a number of people, all of whom asked for the material to help them understand some situation in their own community. There was no "recreational" material included. This shows that there are hundreds of rural people genuinely interested in learning how to do a more effective job in their own neighbourhood. And this makes the Information Centre very proud.

What subjects have been the most popular? Arts and handicraft come first; Education, second; Agriculture, third; Psychology and health, fourth; Community organization, fifth. This is a very revealing indication of the important things rural people are thinking about.

Forums Top The List

What groups borrowed the most material? The Farm Forums head the list. Our own College staff and students come second (which surprised the Information Centre very much). But that just proves that it is easier to use a good thing, the closer you are to it! Better rural library service is indicated here. Community associations, Nursery schools, Community schools come third; Community libraries, fourth; Women's Institutes, fifth; Teachers, sixth; Adult education departments, Extension departments, and other universities, sixth; Ministers, seventh; Agronomes, eighth; Doctors, ninth; Cooperative societies, tenth; and Church groups, eleventh.

This listing shows the spots where the Information Centre is weak and must concentrate next year, making greater efforts to reach the groups coming low in the list.

Our Film library is also beginning to be more widely used. From October 1948 to December 1949, we have had 171 film showings to audiences totalling 8801.

We sold 129 books and 1,427 pamphlets totalling \$496.54 through the Information Centre during 1949, which is an encouraging sign that we are fulfilling one of our main functions in getting people to provide some of their own material for local use.

While all this helps us into the "ups" instead of the "downs", it also means that much more remains to be done, in the future, to stimulate groups to take advantage of the program counselling service of the Information Centre. The Adult Education Service has plans for greatly increasing the library service to rural Quebec, which, in turn, will help the work of the Information Centre.

But all these developments can only come about through the continued interest and support of the local people themselves. Our "stock-taking" has proved that country people are using their own Information Centre, which gives us the courage to go on planning for more efficient service.

When Building, Think of This

Whether it's a new barn or just a new gate to be hung this spring, a few plans for the proper location will help make it handy and efficient. Every change that's made can increase the value of the farm if it makes the farmstead a more convenient and efficient place to work.

The man who looks ahead 10 or 20 years can expect better and longer use for his time and money. "Hit or miss" changes or additions may obstruct or prevent correct layouts later on.

Every farm has its own peculiar problems, such as the location of clotheslines, fences and gates. However, there are some logical rules that can be applied on just about every farm.

The drive may be approximately 40 feet from the house with a parking space provided beside it for visitors' cars. By locating the machine shed on the side of the farm court convenient to field lanes, travel is reduced and more use made of the shed. Most farm families can avoid a rutty farmyard in the spring by better surfacing of traveled ways.

The farmyard or farm court can be located about 40 feet back of the house. The court should be laid out so that its smallest dimension is about 120 feet. Then most of the buildings can be located so they have one side in common with the court.

The livestock buildings may be on the far side of the farm court and at least 150 feet from the house. The exact location of the farm court and livestock buildings should be determined with the direction of the prevailing winds in mind.